

low to George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and other men within the States which did not secede, were opened in East Tennessee postoffices and sent to the Confederate authorities at Nashville. Of this fact Col. Brownlow has indubitable proof. The postal clerks on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad threw large packages of the Knoxville Whig into the rivers as the trains passed, saying "No Lincolnite newspapers should be circulated." It is proper to add that when my father made complaint to Hon. John H. Reagan, the Postmaster-General in Mr. Davis' cabinet, he strongly condemned the outrage. My father never believed Judge Reagan capable of countenancing any violation of the law regarding the mails. The course of the Confederate postmasters in East Tennessee referred to was not without precedent. While Jackson was President, the postmaster of Charleston, S. C., refused to deliver to subscribers anti-slavery publications and in so doing was sustained by Postmaster-General Amos Kendall, a Connecticut Yankee, "a Northern man with Southern principles," as his enemies called him. These reminiscences of the postal service in the South in 1861 illustrate the truth of the adage, inter arma leges solent.

Prof. S. A. Knapp, LL.D., of Louisiana, is in Buffalo on his way to the Philippines as a special envoy of the Department of Agriculture. He is very much pleased with the Exposition, and is especially interested in the Louisiana and Texas Rice Kitchen. Prof. Knapp is a graduate of Union College, New York. He was for several years President of the Iowa State College. In 1878 he visited Japan, China and the Philippines as the representative of the U. S. Government. In 1900 he was sent by the Department of Agriculture as Special Commissioner to Porto Rico under act of Congress to investigate the agricultural conditions there. The mission on which he is now starting is to introduce forage plants into the Philippines and bring back from various countries seeds and plants to the United States that will be of practical value to our farmers. Prof. Knapp said to-day to your correspondent:

"Something like fifteen years ago, the culture of rice with modern machinery was introduced on the prairies of southwestern Louisiana. All the modern implements and machinery employed on the large wheat fields of the northwest have been successfully used. From Louisiana it has gradually extended to Texas. The Gulf Coast rice belt is the only portion of the world where machinery is extensively used in the cultivation of rice. With the employment of machinery some difficulties arose. The same care in the maturing and hand-

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Blisters, sick-headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascara Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic, are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day: 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

ling of the grain could not be exercised as was formerly the case by the hand process. As a result, the breakage in the milling of the rice was a large item, creating a loss of from twenty to forty per cent. in the gross value of the product. Three years ago the Department of Agriculture attempted to remedy this difficulty by means of the importation of rice better adapted to cultivation under the machinery plan. We introduced a variety of the Japanese rice known as the Kinsu. This almost entirely remedied the difficulty that had formerly prevailed. The result was so gratifying to the Department that I am now going again to see what rice can be found in the old world that may be still better adapted to the rice belt of the South.

"I have also a mission to secure other plants advantageous to the United States, and particularly any leguminous plants for forage purposes. It is a part of my mission to go to the Philippines in the interest of forage crops for our cavalry and draft animals in those islands. All the forage for the support of these animals has been and is still exported from the United States at an approximate cost of \$1,300,000. The Philippine islands are well adapted to the production of forage, and it is only necessary to introduce the right varieties of grasses and get them started under proper auspices to produce all the hay and green fodder required. Then I anticipate visiting India and other rice producing countries to get such varieties as are adapted to the various soils and the climatic conditions in the United States, and I am desirous of getting forage plants that are especially adapted to the sandy soils of the pine woods districts of the Southern States. Rice, from an economical standpoint, is a cereal of great value to the people of the United States, from the great ease with which it is digested and the large per cent. of nutritive value it contains, and should consequently enter the daily menu of our entire population. Again, it can be produced upon lands that are now considered waste. There are enough lands along the Gulf Coast and Atlantic Coast now idle which can be de-

"Pitt's" Carminative

Dr. J. M. Pitt's Life.

LA'AR & BARKIN DRUG CO.

Do not recommend Pitt's Carminative too strongly. I must say, I love my baby's life to it.

I earnestly ask all mothers who have sickly or delicate children just to try one bottle and see what the result will be. Respectfully,

Mrs. LIZZIE MURRAY,

Johnson's Station, Ga.

Pitt's Carminative

Is sold by all Druggists.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

devoted to rice and produce all the rice that we consume in our entire country. It is a common impression that the production of rice is limited to semi-tropical countries. This is an error. There are varieties of rice that will mature as far north as Boston. Again, rice is one of the most certain crops of all the grain family. With proper conditions, the crop is almost absolutely sure. Consequently, it is the cereal to be used in countries of dense populations. It is reasonable to conclude that rice will bear a more important mission in the support of our people in the future than it has in the past, and it is exceedingly necessary to obtain the best varieties of rice, those that are the most nutritive, have the highest value and are the most profitable for production.

The object of the Rice Association of America in establishing the rice kitchen at the Pan-American Exposition was to impress the public with the fact that rice can be used so advantageously with the common foods of our people that it will materially add to the healthfulness of those who consume it. It will improve their digestion, increase their vigor, and will be found generally economical. It is especially valuable for people engaged in sedentary pursuits, as its digestion is so slight a tax on the digestive organs. It seemed necessary that we should have an ocular demonstration of the value of rice, because in a large proportion of the United States rice is considered simply a dessert, whereas the great value of rice is as a staple food, and should be used as a substitute for potatoes and for other carbonaceous foods. I am greatly gratified with the success the rice kitchen has attained, and with the generous patronage that is given it by the public. The plan upon which the rice kitchen is organized is that of an American home with such foods as the masses of the people ordinarily use and find nutritious and healthful. It is the purpose to mingle rice with these foods, either as an entire dish or as a component part of the dish, to season and cook in the best way and serve in good form, so as to demonstrate what a home can do in the consumption of rice. In this particularly the American Association has been singularly fortunate in the selection of its managers. Col. Eggleston, the general manager, is a man of wide experience in business and in hotel work. Miss Ella Whitney Gould, a na-

Mrs. S. H. Allport, Johnstown, Pa., says: "Our little girl almost strangled to death with croup. The doctors said she couldn't live but she was instantly relieved by One Minute Cough Cure. All dealers.

tive of Louisiana, and a graduate of the Greater New York School of Cookery, is in charge of the culinary department, and also gives lessons in cooking or the demonstration of rice in the forenoon and afternoon each day. She is a lady who has had a large experience and is peculiarly adapted to such work. With the aid of her accomplished assistant, Miss Waterbury, everything connected with the kitchen is given an exquisite touch. I am quite surprised as well as gratified at the universal praise given the kitchen by all parties who have visited it and partaken of meals, and have heard no criticisms."

CHARLES EDWARD LLOYD.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, July 27.—Naturally, the great event of the week here has been the demand of Admiral Schley for a court of inquiry into his conduct at Santiago. Despite all the columns that have been printed on this subject, certain mistaken impression in regard to it seems to be very widely disseminated. For instance, credit is given to Secretary Long for granting the court demanded, when, as a matter of fact, he could not legally refuse, any officer having the right to call for an inquiry into his acts. Again, there has been a good deal of excited comment in regard to the alleged interview—since denied in toto—with Admiral Bob Evans, in which he stated that Schley did not have the signals for communicating with the rebels. Yet there is nothing new in this; it was so stated by Schley in his letter to the Senate two years ago, and has never been disputed. Whether this was withheld intentionally or unintentionally is not known; it is known, however, that no information that could be withheld was ever sent to the Brooklyn. It was a matter of common comment among the newspaper boats at Santiago that there was no use for them to visit the Brooklyn daily, as they always had to take rather than receive news there, her people being kept in dense ignorance of all matters pertaining to the fleet. Whether this was due to Sampson himself or to Captain Chadwick, his chief of staff, is another question.

The cynical admission by the Government officials that it is intended to hold all the sea forts of Cuba, including those at Havana, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Santiago and elsewhere by American troops, in addition to the five naval stations granted by the Platt amendment, proves how well advised the Cubans were to demur to that extraordinary document, and seek to pin

the Administration down to an exact interpretation of its terms. This imperialism in imperio is, it is claimed, justified by the general protection clause of the Platt amendment, and it is frankly admitted that it was intended all along to insist on this under the terms of that amendment. This is the reason why all attempts to interpret the amendment were resisted so strongly by the United States—though care was taken not to state the real reasons therefor. An attempt will be made to bulldoze Cuba into requesting the United States to man, equip and hold these fortresses, but if the island government refuses to accede to this, they will be held anyway. It goes without saying that Cuba cannot be independent under such restrictions as are imposed by the Platt amendment as interpreted, and as it will be interpreted. If Britain claimed suzerainty over the Transvaal by right of such shadowy restrictions as she did, much more can the United States claim suzerainty over Cuba. Hence, it is very doubtful whether any of the powers will be willing to establish diplomatic relations with the island, any more than most of them did with the South African Republic.

The future can only show whether the next Congress will take action to cripple the great trusts or monopolies, but the evidence against them is now growing so strong that it is thought that the Republicans will not dare to fail to do something. The Steel Trust is now offering to deliver Bessemer steel billets in 1,000 and 2,000 ton lots to English buyers at \$25 per ton, the price charged to domestic consumers at its mills. This is \$3 per ton less than the prevailing price for British-made billets, although the Steel Trust must pay rail transportation at both ends, ocean freight and insurance charges, which amount to about half the price received on delivery to the British buyer. The trouble with the Steel Trust is that its capital stock amounts to \$1,000,000,000 in addition to \$304,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, making a total of \$1,404,000,000. The total valuation of all the stocks and bonds of the constituent companies which were merged in Mr. Morgan's consolidation was only \$713,977,200, about half the amount on which the trust now pays dividends. This explains why the foreign buyer fares so much better than the home buyer. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Schwab have reversed the process of figuring the cost of manufactured articles. They figure backward from the amount they need to pay dividends, instead of forward from the items of cost that enter into actual production.

Dr. L. O. Howard, of the Department of Agriculture, has been making a study of mosquitoes of the United

A hearty appetite does not always indicate a healthy condition. It is not the quantity of food which is eaten but the quality which is assimilated, which determines the actual value of the food consumed. If the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition cannot convert the food into nourishment, and into blood, then the food is an injury instead of a benefit. For all disorders of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition, there is a certain remedy in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It removes clogging obstructions. It strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves, enriches the blood and builds up the body. It is a flesh-forming, muscle making preparation, making firm flesh instead of flabby fat. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or intoxicant of any kind, and is equally free from opium, cocaine and all narcotics.

States, and has classified them as far as recognized. The anopheles and the culex are the most common of the American mosquitoes, and of these the latter are supposed to exceed in number. Yet the anopheles is the more dangerous, for this species is supposed to be the one which gorges on the blood of malarial persons to convey the parasite to healthy victims, thus inoculating them. They can be easily distinguished when captured. If the antennae are densely covered with long hairs, the specimen is a male and can be safely released with the assurance that he has never bitten anyone. On the other hand, should the hairs be short and sparse it is a female and a biter. Should there be a yellowish white spot near three-fourths of the length of the front margin of the wing, or should the palpi be wholly black, it is the deadly anopheles, the distributor of malarial germs and the disturber of peaceful nights. In any case, it is a good idea, in case of doubt, to slay first and investigate afterwards.

A very curious and weird story, published in the August number of a good pocket Magazine, is arousing a good deal of attention in this part of the country. It is called "A Kentucky Scarab," and turns on the identity of the ordinary tumble-bug, so well known to every country boy, with the famed Egyptian scarabs, which were an object of worship so many thousand years ago. The story, while comparatively short, is yet long enough to permit the inclusion of some interesting and characteristic scenes of Kentucky life.

Albert O. Wright, supervisor of Indian schools, is reported as declaring at the Teachers' Conference in Buffalo, the other day, that "so far as possible every Indian girl student should not only mend and make her own clothing while under instruction, but should cut and fit it as well. He also suggested that in place of the usual instruction in cooking, which requires that the students shall prepare the food for the large number in the school, each girl in turn be allowed to cook for one table only, at which are seated a number of persons corresponding to that of an ordinary family." This speech has the ring of truth and wisdom. The whole system of Indian education pursued by the Government needs overhauling, and in no department so much as in that of domestic industries.

A DEEP MYSTERY.

It is a mystery why women endure backache, headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, fainting and dizzy spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phoebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, and although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my housework." It overcomes constipation, improves appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at all druggists.

TRY IT



Women suffering from female troubles and weakness, and from irregular or painful menses, ought not to lose hope if doctors cannot help them. Physicians are so busy with other diseases that they do not understand fully the peculiar ailments and the delicate organism of woman. What the sufferer ought to do is to give a fair trial to

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator

which is the true cure provided by Nature for all female troubles. It is the formula of a physician of the highest standing, who devoted his whole life to the study of the distinct ailments peculiar to our mothers, wives and daughters. It is made of soothing, healing, strengthening herbs and vegetables, which have been provided by a kindly Nature to cure irregularity in the menses, Leucorrhoea, Falling of the Womb, Nervousness, Headache and Backache. In fairness to herself and to Bradfield's Female Regulator, every suffering woman ought to give it a trial. A large \$1 bottle will do a wonderful amount of good. Sold by druggists.

Send for a nicely illustrated free book on the subject. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

NAPOLÉON'S EYE.

One Look From It Explained His Power Over Men.

In 1887, while working in London as a curate to the Rev. Canon Fleming, I was called in by the vicar's absence to administer a religious service to an admiral in Eaton square. The admiral's name was Eden. After the service was over he took my hand and said: "Shake hands with me, young man. There are not many alive who can say what I can say. You are talking with a man who has talked to Napoleon the Great." "Sir," I said, "that is history. May I hear more?" The old admiral then told me that he was once returning with the fleet—I think from the West Indies, but of that I am not sure—and touched at St. Helena. The admiral said, "I am going up to Longwood to pay my respects to Napoleon, and the senior midshipman comes with me."

"I was the senior midshipman," said the old gentleman, "and so I went. We waited for Napoleon in an outer room, and you must imagine how eagerly I expected his entrance. The door was thrown open at last, and in he came. He was short and fat and nothing very attractive but for his eye. My word, sir, I have never seen anything like it. After speaking to the admiral he turned to me, and then I understood for the first time in my life what was the meaning of the phrase, 'A born ruler of men.' I had been taught to hate the French as I hated the devil, but when Napoleon looked at me there was such power and majesty in his look that if he had bade me lie down that he might walk over me I would have done it at once, English midship though I was. The look on Napoleon's face was the revelation of the man and the explanation of his power. He was born to command."

Such was Admiral Eden's version to me of an incident which at 90 years old or thereabout seemed to him as fresh as if it had happened only the day before.—Rev. John Rooker in London Spectator.

French Bakers.

Bakers in France are subject to restrictions and regulations undreamed of in England. In the fortified towns along the frontier they are bound by law to have a certain stock of flour always on hand in case of emergencies. The bakery not only has to be kept clean, but the baker has to deposit with the local authorities a certain sum of money as a surety for the proper conduct of his business.

The law also looks after his weights and measures, which circumstance places him in the same position as the British baker, but in addition the law regulates the price at which bread can be sold.

Napoleon III ordered on one occasion that a loaf about equal to our quartern should be sold for not more than sixpence, and this at a time when we were paying eightpence and ninepence.—London Tit-Bits.

A Sympathetic Memory.

In a western Massachusetts town lives a young woman who is blessed with both discrimination and tact.

The first of these admirable qualities she has displayed by her two marriages. Her first husband was a minister, a most delightful man. He died, and after a lapse of five or six years she was united to his only brother, who was a successful lawyer in New York. On her library desk stands a picture of the first partner of her joys and sorrows, and one day a curious caller asked whom the photograph represented. "That," said the hostess, with evident emotion, "is a picture of my husband's brother, who died eight years ago and who was very dear to us both."—Youth's Companion.

O. O. Buck, Beirne, Ark., says: "I was troubled with constipation until I bought Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Since then have been entirely cured of my old constipation. I recommended them. All dealers.

Marshall's Absentmindedness. One day Judge Marshall, engrossed in his reflections, was driving over the wretched roads of North Carolina on his way to Raleigh in a stick gig. His horse turned out of the road, and the sulky ran over a sapling and was tilted so as to amuse the judge. When he found that he could move neither to right nor left, an old negro, who had come along, solved the difficulty. "My old master," he asked, "what fer you done back your horse?" "That's true," said the judge, and he acted as advised. Thanking his deliverer heartily, he felt in his pocket for some change, but he did not have any. "Never mind, old man," he said. "I shall stop at the tavern and leave some money for you with the landlord." The old negro was not impressed with the stammer, but he called at the tavern and asked the keeper if an old gentleman had left anything there for him.

"Oh, yes," said the landlord, "he left a silver dollar for you. What do you think of that old gentleman?" The negro gazed at the dollar and said: "He was a gem'man, for sho', but"—patting his head—"he didn't have much in here."—World's Work.

Deserved Acquittal.

Little 3-year-old Minnie could repeat nursery rhymes and talk like an old woman. One day, having done something strictly against orders, her mother said, "Minnie, I really don't know what had better do with you." Drawing a long breath of relief the little miss said, "I'm awful glad you don't, mamma," and marched off, taking it for granted that the matter was settled.—Chicago News.

In cases of cough or croup give the little one One Minute Cough Cure. Then rest easy and have no fear. The child will be all right in a little while. It never fails. Pleasant to take, always safe, sure and almost instantaneous in effect. All dealers.

Divided the Remedy. The Philadelphia Record tells a story of a physician of that city who was called to see an old Irishman and his wife, down with colds. He advised quinine and whisky as an antidote. "You must both take it," he said. "Take it every three hours—two grains of quinine and a swallow of whisky." The next day he called again. The man was up and about, but his wife was in bed. "Did you follow my instructions?" asked the doctor. "To the letter," replied the husband.

"How much quinine have you left?" was the next question.

"Sure, Oi tink she have taken th' whole av it," said the man.

"And didn't you take it, too?" asked the doctor.

"'Divil th' bit," was the reply. "Be-gorrah, it kept me busy takin th' whisky every toime she took a pill, an sure she's in bed an O'm up."

There is such a variety of climate in Costa Rica that by going a few miles north or south of a given point any kind of climate may be enjoyed.

To Mountain and Sea Shore Resorts

Before completing arrangements for your summer trips or deciding upon places at which to spend the summer, you should call on Ticker Agents and Passenger Representatives of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. They are specially prepared to furnish information as to lowest rates, quickest schedules and most attractive routes to the Mountain Resorts in Western North Carolina and Southwest Virginia, also to the Seashore Resorts of Ocean View, Virginia Beach, Old Point Comfort, the great Eastern Resorts along the Jersey Coast and other popular places reached via the Seaboard Air Line Railway. This Company is offering lower rates than ever with perfect train service and fast through schedules. It will interest and benefit you to call on Seaboard Air Line Railway Agents.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Charles H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

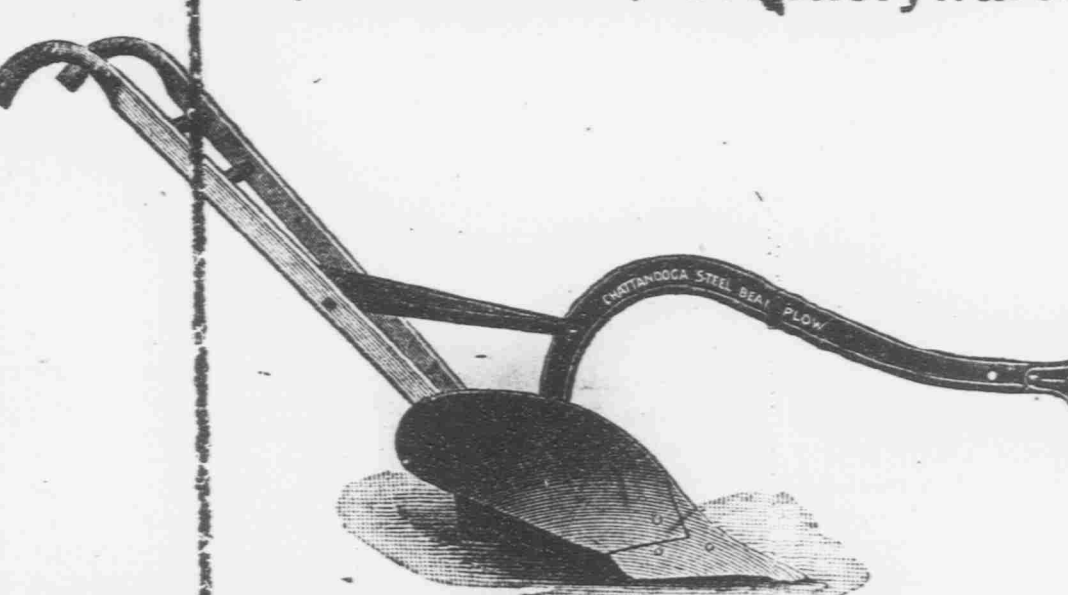
Charles H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

in Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Hardware, Hardware, Crockeryware.



Full line of Cook Stoves, Ranges and Heaters. A full line of Wagon Material, both steel and iron. A full line of Steam Fittings, consisting of Pump, Pipe Fittings, Injectors, Inspirators, Whistles, Steam Gauges, Check and Globe Valves. Also a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks and Steam Packing. A full line of Harness and Harness Leather. Celebrated Chattanooga Cane Mills, all sizes. Call on

L. C. YAEGER.

ERASTUS W. CLARK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Charles H. Fletcher.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take.

It can't help but do you good

Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The 81 bottle contains 2 1/2 times the 50c. size.